Nippon Times

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Air Activities Here Forbidden By Allies

MacArthur Directive Outlaws Plane Possession, Training And Research

With destruction of the Japanese army and navy air forces accomplished, Allied Headquarters on Sunday moved to obliterate private or commercial aircraft from Japanese skies by outlawing possession of aircraft and aeronautical training or research, according to a PRO. release.

In a directive designed to wipe out any possibility of a Japanese air force for future aggressions, abolition was ordered of all Japanese "pilot or other training related to aircraft design, construction, maintenance or operation."

The government was directed also to dissolve all private or commercial companies, partnerships or associations engaged in such training, commercial air transport or other civilian air operations by December 31, 1945.

It likewise was directed to abolish, by the same date, all governmental or semi-governmental bodies concerned with commercial or other civil aviation "in any of its aspects" except for activities specifically authorized by the Allied Supreme Commander.

Within the scope of the directive will come such organizations as the ¥117,000,000 Japan Airways Company, Ltd.; the Japan Aviation Association, government-subsidized for "sport flying" and pilot training, and two government research institutes.

Effective December 31

The directive forbade any person or group in Japan after December 31, to "purchase, own, possess or operate" any aircraft or any research, experimental, maintenance or production facility related to aircraft or aeronautical science.

Prohibiting even working models, the directive also forbade the teaching of, or research or experiments in aeronautical science or aerodynamics or other subjects related to aircraft or balloons.

The Japanese government was ordered to submit to Allied Headquarters by December 31 a register of officers, operating officials, professional engineering and research personnel, and pilots and instructors of organizations to be dissolved.

All civilian aircraft activities in Japan, except for manufacturing of civilian planes, have been under control of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation.

The bureau's functions include training and control of civilian airmen, construction and operation of civilian airdromes and airway facilities, and matters concerned with internal and international air navigation rules and conventions.

Its head office in Tokyo, which includes about 900 persons including local officials, already is in process of dissolution with the exception of certain officials who are to be left available for liaison with Allied Headquarters.

Wind Tunnels Dismantled

Its aircraft inspection office, with headquarters at Kawasaki and branches at all principal civil airdromes, is being changed so as to make its facilities available for shipping and railroad inspections. Five wind tunnels are being dismantled.

Four regional offices at Tokyo, Sapporo, Osaka and Fukuoka included airdromes, beacons and other directional equipment throughout Japan. The offices are being abolished and the equipment dismantled or diverted to other purposes.

A fourth branch of the bureau was its civil pilot and engineer training school, for training of civil airmen as distinguished from the military. It included eight land plane and two seaplane schools, divided into "local" and "higher" training branches.

The school currently has about 4,500 pupils and has turned out approximately 370 pilots and 550 engineers. Its facilities will now be used for railway and comunications training and its airfields for farms and salt fields.

The fifth branch is the aircraft equipment supply depot for the training school and includes three branches. It had approximately 100 training planes but only 10 were said to be fit for use. Its facilities likewise are being diverted to other uses.

Also included in the government set-up were the Institute of Aeronautical Research of the Imperial University of Tokyo and the Institute of Central Aeronautical Research at Mitaka, near Tokyo.

Wants German Warships

Kyodo

NEW YORK (USIS) November 18.—The National Broadcasting Company reported that the Warsaw Radio said that Poland would ask for a share in the distribution of the German Fleet.

OPPOSE TRADE BARRIERS

Most-Favored-Nation Principle Endorsed by Foreign Trade Meet

Kyodo

NEW YORK, (AP) November 17 The National Foreign Trade convention went on record last week in endorsing the most-favored nation principle as the "keystone of America's international and economic relations."

In a declaration of policies 2,000 delegates representing leading American industries and exporters and importers called for an "abundant flow of both imports and exports as a vital factor in promoting domestic prosperity."

The convention urged the administration to use all means available "to secure fulfillment of the economic principles set forth in the Atlantic charter and lend lease agreements," and to eliminate "currency blocs, exchange controls and all forms of exchange restrictions."

Co-Education Is Set For Higher Schools

Epoch-Making Decision Reached by Education Ministry, Says Mainichi

For the first time in the history of Japanese education, girls will be given equal opportunity to study in colleges on exactly the same footing with boys.

The Mainichi, on Monday, reported that the Ministry of Education has decided to revise the existing Higher School Regulations so as to enable girls to enter the higher seats of learning; which have hitherto closed their doors to female students.

Equal opportunity for boys and girls in the higher schools, according to Mainichi, will automatically pave the way for the girls' entrance into colleges and universities as these higher schools offer preparatory courses to colleges and universities.

The educational authorities' decision to permit girl students to enter colleges and universities will bring about an epoch-making change in the nation's female education, the paper declared.

PLANS ATOMIC LOCOMOTIVE

Engineer Claims Power Unit Will Be Ready in January

Kyodo

NEW YORK (USIS) November 17. —United Press reported on Monday that rescarch engineer Ralph Lucas forecast an atomic locomotive that would run for a year on $35 worth of mercury, iron filings and graphite.

Mr. Lucas said his first power unit will be ready in January. He claimed mercury iron and graphite forms a "magnetizable fluid" and when the mixture is excited with an "electronic gun" it will develop enormous pressures up to half a million pounds.

United Press said Lucas asserted that he had succeeded in "disintegrating mercury and iron dust atoms" thereby releasing energy to drive a turbine.

SHIDEHARA IS BURGLED

Wine, Whisky, Cigarettes and Other Goods Stolen

It was discovered by a Harajuku Police Station policeman around 5 a.m. last Saturday that a warehouse belonging to Prime Minister Shidehara located at No. 562, Itchome, Sendagaya-machi, Shibuya Ward, had been broken into by a thief or thieves, it was reported by the Mainichi on Monday.

The items of stolen goods as confirmed by the Shideharas included: scores of medals, considerable quantities of Japanese "sake," portwines; whisky, foreign cigarettes, scores of Japanese bedding and clothes and precious medals granted to Baron Shidehara by the Throne.

According to the policeman, the thief or thieves seemed to have come to the warehouse for several successive days to carry away the stolen goods.

P.I. Labor for Hawaii

Kyodo

HONOLULU (AP), November 17. —The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association announced that the critical shortage of unskilled agricultural workers in Hawaii will be relieved early 1946 by importing 6,000 laborers from the Philippines. The association said that laborers were recruited in Manila by Hawaiian growers. Families will accompany the men here aboard two cargo ships provided by the War Shipping Administration. The transfer is authorized by the Department of Agriculture.

First Peace Talks At Batavia Failure

More Meetings Announced Due in 5 Days—Fight Continuing at Surabaya

BATAVIA, (USIS) November 18.—The conference between Netherland and Indonesian nationalist leaders designed to bring about peace in Java ended inconclusively last night and the Dutch news agency, Aneta, reported that the nationalist-controlled radio called for war against the British.

The communique issued after the conference said, "After prolonged discussion no conclusion was reached owing to the fact that the Indonesian leaders are at present not in a position to accept responsibility of the discussions. Further meetings may be expected in five days time."

British Lieutenant General Philip Christison was presiding officer at the conference. Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Netherlands acting Governor General, and four Indonesian nationalist leaders attended.

Aneta reported that the nationalist-controlled radio said, "This is the last night of peace."

Meanwhile, bitter fighting was reported in Surabaya.

More Tension at Semarang

Increasing tension is reported at Semarang in Central Java following the killing of two Allied officers, according to the BBC.

British troops are said to have occupied the police station and the telephone exchange and have ordered all vehicles off the streets.

Non-Intervention Agreed

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (UP), November 18.—It is reliably reported that when British Ambassador Lord Halifax saw Secretary of State Byrnes recently regarding Indonesia, the Secretary of State agreed that the United States would take no action in that area hoping that the British would be able to maneuver the Dutch and Indonesians into an agreement.

Latest reports hert show that Acting Governor Van Mook is making serious efforts to reach an agreement with the presentatives in Java.

Information from reliable sources said that Van Mook showed a liberaler attitude than the Dutch Government. In fact they characterized him as resolute enough to act on his own initiative. These sources believed that the huge Dutch commercial interests back the Dutch Government from a liberaler attitude, but Van Mook together with the British Minister there are regarded likely to soften the attitude of the Indonesians.

It is understood that the State Department is thankful that Indonesia is not in their hands as might have been if, on July 15, the combined chiefs of staff had not decided Indonesia was then a British sphere of influence and not under General Douglas MacArthur.

PREDICTS UNITED EUROPE

Churchill Delivers Speech Before Belgian Parliament

Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has predicted the formation of the United States of Europe within the framework of the world's organization, according to a Brussels report.

In a speech before the Belgian Parliament Mr. Churchill declared, "I see no reason why under the guardianship of the world's organization there should not arise the United States of Europe which would ultimately unify the Continent in a manner never known since the fall of the Roman Empire and within which all peoples might dwell together in prosperity.

LORD ALANBROOKE HERE

British Chief of Staff Feted by General MacArthur on Sunday

Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, British Chief of Imperial General Staff, arrived at Atsugi airport Sunday morning and was met by General MacArthur and other high officials of SCAP and the British Embassy in Tokyo.

Lord Alanbrooke, who succeeded Field Marshal Sir John Dill in December, 1941, is visiting Japan as part of a world tour which has already carried him to India, Burma, Okinawa, and Pacific islands. It was his first meeting with the Supreme Allied Commander.

General MacArthur entertained Lord Alanbrooke and his official party at luncheon at the American Embassy. The same evening Lord Alanbrooke's party dined with Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general of the Eighth Army, in Yokohama.

Lord Alanbrooke is scheduled to leave Tokyo on November 22 and fly to Manila, thence to Australia before returning to Great Britain.

Red Party in France Rapped By DeGaulle

Communists Responsible for Failure to Form Government, He Claims

Kyodo

PARIS (USIS), Nov. 18.—U.P. reported that the French camunists, at a meeting today proposed that Felix Gouin, Socialist, succeed General Charles DeGaulle as chief of the French Government. The French national constituent assembly will meet tomorrow to vote on DeGaulle's resignation.

General Charles DeGaulle in a broadcast Sunday night to the French people on the Government crisis blamed the Communists for making it impossible for him to form a government of national unity asked for by the Constituent Assembly, according to a London report.

As his letter to the President of the Constituent Assembly says, he therefore returned their mandate to form a government. But he added that he would make another attempt if the assembly voted again that he should do so. The gist of his letter makes it clear that he has not resigned. He stated that the Government has not enough independence and cohesion and authority to fulfil its task.

A Paris message says that the Socialist Party has announced that it has decided to support the Communist Party candidate as head of the Government provided three parties including the Progressive Party agree on the formation of a coalition government. The Socialists also made it clear that they will vote only for the candidate having the support of all three parties.

An earlier message says that the Communists, Progressives and Socialists parted without agreement after meeting in an attempt to choose the head of the Government.

Meanwhile, a news broadcast from Paris announced the nominees between the three big parties, the Communists, Socialists and Popular Republicans, to solve the political deadlock. It is reported that they were trying to reach an agreement on the action to be taken today when the Constituent Assembly meets.

The Popular Republicans remain unwavering in their support of DeGaulle. The Communists stated yesterday that they will try to form a Government, as they say, in conformity with the wish expressed by the universal conference.

Chiang's Units Push Advance On Mukden

Drive Beyond Wall Almost Unopposed—Shanhaikwan Announced Captured

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (USIS), November 17.—UP reported that Chinese Central Government troops were pouring through the Great Wall into eastern Manchuria today and advancing almost unopposed along the coastal railway toward Mukden.

At the same time the Chinese newspaper Shih Chie Jih Pao reported today that the Chinese Central Government representatives in Manchuria including Major General Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, have returned to Peiping from the Manchurian capital of Changchun because of the threat of "fully-armed" Communist forces.

The UP said that Communist forces defending Shanhaikwan, eastern anchor of the Great Wall, had retreated to avoid encirclement after the Central Government troops slipped through an unguarded pass yesterday eight miles north.

Shanhaikwan Falls

Chinese Nationalist headquarters at Chinwangtao announced that its troops had captured Shanhaikwan, gateway to Manchuria and coastal anchor of China's historic Great Wall, a San Francisco broadcast said Sunday.

However inside Manchuria, the broadcast said, AP reported that there were indications that the Chinese Communists were tightening their grip.

A press dispatch in Chungking said that the Nationalist officials had left the Manchurian capital, city of Changchun, because they had lost the protection of the withdrawing Soviet troops.

Soviet Aid Charged

The world's attention is now centered on the undeclared civil war raging in China between the Central Government troops and the Communist troops, according to a broadcast from Shanghai.

That the Soviet had permitted the Communist troops to use the port of Dairen to reinforce their rebel comrades in Manchuria and to supply them with ammunition was admitted by General Wedemeyer, but this, he added, was in General MacArthur's province and he cannot confirm it. It is very clear that the Russians are backing the Chinese Communists in their aims.

According to the surrender terms the Nationalist troops were to disarm the Japanese in Manchuria, but the Russians have stood idly by permitting the Communists to penetrate far into the interior. This is the charge made in semi-official circles. Instead, the diffidence accumulated huge stocks of military equipment enough, in one instance, to supply an army for ten years.

An unconfirmed report has it that Chinese Communist vanguards are on the outskirts of Changchun, a railway junction 15 hours by express from Dairen. This strategy apparently aims to attack any possible landing of air-borne troops. Chiang Kai-shek's crack soldiers, excepting for their break through on Friday at Shanhaikwan on the seacoast are stalemated south of the Great Wall. This atrocious state of affair violates not textually but the spirit, however, of the surrender pact, a really and gloomy dark picture. Just to change the metaphor the pot is boiling and may boil over anytime according to neutral and Chinese observers in Shanghai.

Swiss Want Reparations

Kyodo

LONDON (USIS), November 18. —The London Radio said that Switzerland would demand reparations from Germany for 1,400 lives and 235 vessels lost during the war.

TROUBLE AT AZARBAIJAN

Russians Bar Sending of Iranian Gendarmes to Strife Area

Kyodo

TEHERAN, November 18.—The government spokesman said today that seven persons were killed in two days of fighting in the northern province of Azarbaijan.

He said members of the separatist Democrat Party captured the railway town of Mianeh and were marching toward Teheran, 250 miles to the southeast.

It was understood that weapons in the hands of the insurgents were considered part of Iranian arms handed to the Russians when the Red troops entered Iran in 1941. Iranians claim they were barred from sending gendarmes to the northern sectors by Russian occupation forces.

The council of ministers instructed the war ministry to ask the Soviet military attache for an explanation.

Pearl Harbor Probe May Hear of Late FDR

Former CIC to Testify on His Disagreement With Late President

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 18.—The late President Roosevelt's name may be injected into the Pearl Harbor investigation this week in conjunction with the prewar disposition of naval strength.

Retired Admiral J.C. Richardson is on the congressional committee witness list and is to be asked for the complete story on the reasons why the fleet was based at Pearl Harbor and with his disagreement with Mr. Roosevelt.

Admiral Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet in 1941 surrendered his command to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel early in 1941. Admiral Kimmel held the post at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Just what Richardson's differences with the late President were have never been officially published. Rumor long has had it that he objected when Mr. Roosevelt wanted to transfer some naval units from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Admiral T.B. Inglis has already testified that even before the shift the Pacific fleet was numerically inferior to the Japanese forces.

Outside the committee room, Mr. Roosevelt's name already figures in Democratic assertions that the Republicans are trying to turn the investigation into an attack on the late President.

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 16.—Republicans hinted that the cruiser Boise sighted the Japanese fleet at sea before Pearl Harbor, but failed to report because of radio silence.

There were no more than hints before the committee hearings, but Representative Bertrand M. Gearhart said afterward that he had information that the Boise, on convoy duty, saw four Japanese carriers and escorts. He later told newsmen that possibly the Boise sighted another Japanese task force instead of the Pearl Harbor attackers. He did not mention dates.

REFORM DUE FOR POLICE

Advisor System, Appointment Change, Better Treatment Decided

The Metropolitan Police Board on Sunday announced a plan to renovate the entire police system to meet the new situation.

According to the plan, a system of advisers to be appointed from among civilians of wide experience and capability, will be inaugurated.

In this connection, it is said, that the temporary plan to train policemen, which was recently adopted to cope with the serious shortage, will be abolished.

In the future, it is also planned that policemen will be appointed from among graduates of secondary schools or above and they will be accorded better treatment as regards supply of daily necessities and others in view of the fact that the present situation does not permit a raise in their salaries.

Siberia Said Treasure Trove

Kyodo

MOSCOW (AP), November 18.—Soviet geographers back from four years exploration of the coldest place on earth—the Yakutsk region of Siberia—reported today that vast gold fields, precious stones and various minerals are under the frozen soil thousands of miles north of Manchuria. The geographers reported great gold fields along the Lena River capable of vast extension and that mining of precious stones and various ores could be developed.

Allies Seek Arrest Of 6 War Generals, 5 High Ex-Officials

Leading Army Men Wanted—Matsuoka, Shiratori Among War Suspects

Suspected being war criminals, six Japanese army generals, including Sadao Araki, Shigeru Honjo, Kuniaki Koiso, Iwane Matsui, Jinzaburo Mazaki and Jiro Minami, and five high government officials, namely, Yosuke Matsuoka, Kazunobu Kanokogi, Fusanosuke Kuhara, Yoshihisa Kuzuu, and Toshio Shiratori, will be surrendered to the Sugamo Prison Camp in Tokyo for incarceration.

In an Allied directive issued last Saturday, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur ordered the Japanese Government to deliver the 11 Japanese to the authorities at Sugamo Prison.

General Baron Araki, who was at one time regarded as the advocate of Japanized Fascism, was the Minister of Education in 1938-39 besides holding other high military and governmental posts.

Holding various key positions, General Baron Honjo was the commanding officer of the Kwantung Army in the Manchurian incident for four years from 1931 and was a privy councillor.

General Koiso was the Premier in 1944. An active cooperator with General Honjo in the latter days of the Manchurian incident, General Koiso was the chief of staff of the Japanese Kwantung Army in 1932-35. Later, he became the Governor General of Korea in 1942.

General Matsui was the commanding officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces at Nanking. Among other positions he held were the director general of the Great East Asia Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1944 and the president of the Great Japan New Asia Society in the following year.

General Mazaki, one of the "three musketeers" of the Imperial Army for many years, was Inspector General of the Military Education in 1934-38 and was famous as the man behind the curtain in the so-called February 26 incident in 1936. He was a member of the Supreme War Council in 1936.

General Minami was War Minister in 1931 when the Manchuria incident broke out. The other key posts he held included the Governor General of Korea in 1936-42 and the president of the Political Association of Greater Japan in March this year.

Mr. Matsuoka was Foreign Minister in 1940-41 and held various other important posts before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Kanokogi held among other positions those of the councillor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and of the chairman of the board of directors of the Press Patriotic Association.

Besides supervising the Kuhara Company, Mr. Kuhara also was Communications Minister in 1928-29. He became Cabinet advisory in 1930-40. He made his name as chief secretary of the Seiyukai, one of the leading political parties.

Mr. Kuzuu held the responsible post of director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association last year in addition to holding many other positions. He was also affiliated with the Kokuryukai, or better known as the Black Dragon Society.

As Foreign Office spokesman several years ago, Mr. Shiratori was widely known both at home and abroad. He was Japanese Ambassador to Rome in 1939 and 1940, and adviser to the Foreign Office in 1940, 1941 and 1944.

Britain Recognizes Hungary

The Prague radio reported that Britain had resumed diplomatic relations with Hungary, according to an ABC broadcast Sunday. The radio said that British representatives called on the Hungarian Foreign Minister and told him that Britain had noted with satisfaction that the general elections had been carried out with the guarantees given by the Hungarian Government.

To Observe Greek Polls

The White House on Sunday officially confirmed the appointment of Dr. Henry F. Grady as President Truman's personal representative to observe the elections in Greece which are tentatively scheduled for January 20.

Practical Goods at Impractical Prices . . . Shimbashi

"Honorable Master, you want to buy a duck" "Maybe you're looking for sweet potatoes or a pair of pants or a pair of shoes?" "There's always dried squid or synthetic moldy-looking French oils, fresh vegetables or fresh anchovies, barley gluten or rice cakes, tangerines or chestnuts."

Anyone in the market for edibles, fresh or otherwise, and are willing to pay the price to help push the wrinkles out of their bellies and restore youth to their umbilicus, should visit the open-air shops spread about the rugged terrain zigzagging the evacuated lots west of the crowded Shimbashi station. Or anyone looking for novelty and are curious as to what the average citizen is doing with his yen and how he is trying to avert the pending realities of starvation, should cast their dignity to the winds and take a lengthy gander through the Shimbashi makeshift stalls.

Shimbashi's market, "black market" to most people, is a hilarious, candid, topsy-turvey scene of people and goods. It was the former site of one of Tokyo's gayest spots. Until th middle part of the war it was dotted with cafes, bars and geisha-houses catering to lovers of wine, women and song. Today however, fantastic prices sneer at you from the ground and no one seems to give a damn about money or self-respect. Even the most subtle Japanese society cannot scorn at this Stygian world of hawkers, scavengers and suckers, not to mention hungry men with lots of yen.

After exiting the Shimbashi station you are immediately attracted by the crowd wending its way towards the vacated lots where stalls mushroom every morning. In reality there was nothing organized about the place until last Saturday when the district police planted a sign prohibiting both seller and buyer from entering the premises. So everyone moved one block south where they selected their positions and placed their wares on display, the customers following them around like leeches.

Old men and women, demobilized service-men, the unemployed and young mothers with their babies set up their stalls which are nothing more than a huge "furoshiki" spread over the ground, or a knapsack or a suitcase, sometimes a basket or a large can, opened to show their products. Along the outside of the new premises is a sign, authorized by the Shiba-ward merchants associations, stating that the area is open to all open-air vendors.

On sale are things practical at prices impractical. One dried mackeral is priced at ¥10 or three

(Continued on Page 2)

Causes Are Exposed For Coal Output Drop

Shortage of Labor, Food, Equipment Is Blamed — Remedy Moves Already Taken

Causes for the drop in Japanese coal production from 3,400,000 metric tons in June, 1945 to 545,000 metric tons in October have been summarized in a report released Sunday by Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Schenck, chief of the Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, SCAP, says a PRO release. Measures already have been taken to overcome some of the difficulties, Colonel Schenck pointed out.

The report lists among the causes for the critical coal situation the shortage of labor, food, mining explosives, wire rope, nails and the disruption of Japanese mail and telegraph communications.

Stockpiles at the close of hostilities contained roughly 3,900,000 metric tons and are now disappearing at the rate of more than 1,000,000 tons per month.

The Allied Powers require at least 163,000 metric tons of coal monthly, and essential Japanese industry has a minimum need of 973,000 tons, bringing the total monthly figure required to 1,136,000 tons exclusive of the needs of other users. In pre-war years, normal consumption of coal in the Japanese homeland by all users amounted to three times this amount.

Decline in Japanese coal production began in June of this year when the monthly figure dropped to 3,400,000 compared to the monthly average of 4,111,000 metric tons in 1944 and 4,776,000 in 1940. In July, it dropped to 2,600,000, August to 1,600,000 and September to 900,000, reaching the low of 545,000 in October.

Unwilling to Work

According to Japanese sources, the most critical problem in the production of coal has been the labor shortage. Although a labor supply has been available, the miners have not been working.

Forty percent of the miners in Japan were Koreans and Chinese who have been celebrating their freedom from slavery in the coal pits by taking revenge on the Japanese mining people. They have refused to continue work in the mines. On the other hand, Japanese miners have been afraid to go underground because of what might happen to their homes and property in their absence. Both the Sixth and Eighth Armies have taken steps to remove the Chinese and Koreans from the mining areas.

To replace the Korean and Chinese miners it will be necessary for the Japanese to supply their own labor. At the present time little incentive exists for the Japanese to undertake the heavy and hazardous labor of coal mining since millions of laborers have plenty of money as a result of the closing of war industries, which entitled them to six months' pay as compensation for discharge.

Statistics indicate that Japanese coal production, which dropped from 0.8 metric tons per man-day in 1938 to 0.5 tons per man-day in 1944, is much lower now. American man-day production would be at least six times the 1944 figure.

Lack of Food, Equipment

The lack of sufficient food for heavy labor is another factor in the production drop, it is believed. The war-time ration of 781 grams per man per day has been reduced to 630 grams. This ration is now being increased under a current directive.

The report estimates that nearly 3,000,000 tons of coal production have been lost because of the lack of explosives, manufacture of which was halted by the directive which put an end to Japan's munition industries.

A directive authorizing the manufacture of 1,119 tons of explosives, plus, blasting caps and electric detonators for use in coal production only for the period ending December 31, 1945 has been issued to relieve this situation.

The shortage of wire rope is another important factor in the production slump. Although the Eighth Army is taking steps to meet at least a part of Hokkaido's needs, a shortage exists throughout Japan. Use of worn-out cables, meanwhile, results in extensive damage to the mines and the hazard hinders labor recruiting.

Estimates indicate that 2,500 tons of mine cable will be required for the current quarter and 2,800 tons for the next. Of this, 238 tons not available in Japan, are needed immediately. In addition, there is an expected deficiency of 300 tons of nails for the next three months.

The Japanese are often unable to furnish up-to-date statistics on coal production, stocks, and supply requirements, all of which are essential to efficient operation of the industry, because of breakdowns in their communications system. A letter may require two weeks to come from Kyushu to Tokyo; a telegram, a week.

Crime Held to Minimum During Occupation; Not One MP Killed in Line of Duty in Tokyo

Not one military policeman has been killed or wounded in performance of duty in Tokyo since the occupation began, and the behavior of U.S. servicemen and Japanese civilians alike has been surprisingly good, it was announced last week by Brigadier General, Hugh Hoffman, Tokyo Provost Marshall General and Commanding General, 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, says a PRO announcement.

Speaking prior to his departure on November 19 for 45 days of temporary duty in the United States, General Hoffman paid special praise to Major John S. Leavis' 720th MP Battalion, attached to the 2nd Brigade, for doing "a commendable job." Colonel Virgil S. Shaw will act for General Hoffman during his absence.

Figures reflecting the absence of serious crime waves for the period of October 4 through November 11 were supplied by Captain Michael S. Frisch, Chief of Operations of the 720th Battalion.

There have been three armed killings of U.S. servicemen but none was by the Japanese, who have not been known to attack any American personnel. Of approximately 100 reported cases of rape of Japanese women by U.S. servicemen, only six have been substantiated, Captain Frisch stated.

There have been comparatively few armed robberies by U.S. servicemen; no major holdups; and only one major blackmarket raid involving Americans.

The two most common offenses, Captain Frisch said, are thefts of U.S. Army vehicles and traffic violations. However, he pointed out that only 130 vehicles have been reported stolen and of these 65 have been recovered. The daily average of arrests of U.S. servicemen was put at the low figure of eight.

It was explained that the orderliness which has prevailed in Tokyo during the occupation may be attributed to three factors:

1. Exemplary behavior of U.S. servicemen and Japanese civilians.
2. Willingness of the Japanese civilian police to do all they can in breaking up small blackmarket dealings and in informing U.S. authoities of the offenses of their own people.
3. The high respect with which the average Japanese civilian holds the American military policeman.

GIs Praised by Journal

Praise for the good behaviour and the friendliness of the American soldiers occupying Takada City was expressed recently in the newspaper, Bunka Jiyu Shimbun, says a special report to the Nippon Times from the 27th Infantry Division.

Admitting that the men of the 27th are not the "ogres", and "murderers" the Japanese once took them for, a lengthy editorial advised its readers that they have "much to learn from their (American) manners."

The editorial, in its entirety, read as follows:

"It is 50 days since we welcomed the U.S. Army in Takada City. That gloomy wartime atmosphere of the city has completely blown away and a peaceful air suddenly reappeared as the autumn sky cleared up. Between the American soldiers and the citizens lovely international scenes are found at every corner on the street. Now the city is gradually awakening from its drowsiness and the streets are crowded with cheerful soldiers. Jeeps go through silently, but our trucks and buses rattle away, and we feel lonely to know that the science of this country is still in its childhood.

"American soldiers, though we were taught they were 'ogres' and 'murderers' during the war, are unexpectedly amiable and refined persons. We are startled at this fact. Now, we are very ashamed of that shallow idea we had entertained about hostilities against them, having been deceived by the authorities. Though their customs and manners are different from our own, there is no difference in us in loving homes, children and wives. They also detest the war in which many comrades were lost. We cannot hate enough those who are responsible for this war. In these days, newspapers report the typical cases of violence committed by Japanese soldiers at the front. No such unfavorable things have been committed by the Occupation Army since their arrival. In regard to this we must pay hearty respect to their strict military discipline.

"The most lonesome thing for the Occupation Army overseas and far from its homeland is that it has no means of consolation in this city. They scarcely divert themselves by their own movies in the Takada Middle Shool. The Foreign Club, recently opened, is favored by them. Cabaret and dance halls will soon be opened too, as the city authorities are now busy in providing such entertainment installations. There are three souvenir shops: Honcho 4th Block Street and 5th Block and Izumoya Department Store—each crowded with soldiers.

"Finally, U.S. soldiers are highly disciplined in their public behavior, and the Japanese have much to learn from their manners. For instance, our morals in traffic have completely declined since the war began. Why cannot you, Japanese, at least keep in line when you wait for trains? Jumping in or out of a window is behavior of an inferior nation. Furthermore, we should like to point out, that the unpleasant sight of "black-marketing."

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

What GI Joe does and says is one of the most popular subjects discussed over teacups at home or in the office by the average Japanese citizen. If GI Joe lends a helping hand, the story spreads like peace rumors, usually with the deed exaggerated according to the skill of the narrator. If GI Joe creates a laugh, the average Japanese chuckles, although at times he ponders long before the point dawns upon his Oriental sense of humor. Sometimes GI Joe gets angry and disgusted because the average Japanese is too curious but that's besides the point because this is about a GI who brings smiles to the crowd riding Tokyo's battered trams and streetcars.

Several American soldiers, apparently new arrivals, were riding the tram from Shinjuku to Tachikawa recently during the evening rush hour. They, too, had to fight their way in, elbowing people shouldering rucksacks, hugging bundles, carrying suitcases, briefcases or packages wrapped in "furoshiki."

"Damn it, this is worse than riding the good old New York subway!" one of the fellows remarked. He towered above the twisting crowd as he and ten other passengers clung to one of the few straps remaining in the jammed car.

"You oughta be glad you don't have to do this everyday like those poor devils," another said, glancing around at the mob trying desperately to untangle themselves from each other.

Suddenly one GI standing near the entrance took out a toy police whistle and stuck it in his mouth. All faces, with typical Japanese curiosity, turned in his direction.

As the wobbly speeding tram pulled into the next station, which happened to be Nakano, he blew on his whistle and began shouting "Sinjik! Sinjik! All out for Sinjik!"

"Hey, we just left Sinjik," one of his companions said.

"What's the dif! They know where they're going." As the door closed, he yelled, "All aboard for Sinjik!"

When the tram pulled into the next station he went through the same routine. Again it was "Sinjik!"

Sometimes the door got stuck, and it often would, he blew on his whistle until he got red in the face, stuck his head out, blew on the whistle again, then yelled at the conductress, "Listen, Babe, get this damn thing moving or these poor folks in here will be smothered!" At times he would get shoved out and then worm his way in again.

This little scene was repeated with each station.

Not more than a handful could understand what he was saying but his winsome personality and his gestures in trying to ease the tense situation soothed everyone's pent-up traffic nerves. Before long he had the crowd smiling.

One old man grinned, nodded and said to his wife in Japanese, "American-san are pleasant, jolly soldiers. This is the only thing I enjoy riding in these sardine-packed trams."

MUST SAFEGUARD RELIC

Allied Headquarters Orders Safekeeping of Siamese Treasure

SCAP last week directed the Japanese Government to take immediate steps to insure the safeguard of a sacred Buddhist relic of Siam, which is reported to have now in the hands of a temple on Mt. Takao in Asakawa, west of Tokyo.

It is reported that this sacred relic was formerly a State treasure of Siam, which was said to have been brought to Japan about three years ago. It is now located at a temple on Mt. Takao.

As the sacred relic was removed from Siam contrary to the laws of that country regarding export of the national treasures, the Japanese Government was ordered to report the Allied Supreme Headquarters what facilities it has for delivering the relic into temporary safekeeping until the article can be returned to Siam.

Gifts For Ailing GI's

In a ceremony held at 3 p.m., Sunday, at the Tokyo broadcasting station, two teachers and 30 representative students of the Seiran Girls' Higher School in Futabacho, Ebara ward, presented 500 dolls, elbow rests, and pocket-books to the representative of the United States Army Red Cross Hospital. These things were made by the students of the school for presentation to wounded and sick American soldiers in Japan.

33 Political Parties To Vie for Diet Seats

Heated Competitions Foreseen In General Elections Slated in January

With the extraordinary session of the Diet slated to open on November 26, the Japan Progressive Party, Japan Social Democratic Party and Japan Liberal Party have been organized while many new political parties are under formation and they totaled 33 as of November 16, according to the Asahi's investigations.

These projected parties including the Japan Communist Party, the paper expects, will send their candidates for Diet seats in the general election scheduled to be held toward the end of January next year. Thus, the election will be featured by heated competitions among these parties.

The new political parties which have been organized or under formation are as follows:

Nippon Shakaito or Japan Social Democratic Party (Chief Secretary, Tetsu Katayama); Nippon Jiyuto or Japan Liberal Party (President, Ichiro Hatoyama); Nippon Shimpoto or Japan Progressive Party (board of directors are responsible for party's management); Nippon Kyosanto or Japan Communist Party (Yoshio Shiga and Kyuichi Tokuda); Nippon Kakushinto or Japan Reformist Party (Chairman, Tomiji Manabe); Nippon Kinrotaishuto or Japan Labor Mass Party (Chairman, Sejii Mikami); Dai Nippon Chosenjin Renmei or Federation of Korean Residents' (Chairman, Cho Toku Sei); Seinen Jiyuto or Youth Liberal Party (President, Hideo Kurita); Dai Nippon Kakumeito or Great Japan Revolutionary Party (President, Susumu Murakami); Zenkoku Kinroshadomei or Fedreation of All Japan Laborists (Masakatsu Yoshimatsu); Shin Nipponto or New Japan Party (President, Sanetaka Ichijo); Dai Nippon Kokkashakaito or Great Japan State Social Party (President, Eiichi Inomata); and Sekaiheiwato or World Peace Party (Genichi Yamazaki).

Other parties are Shin Nippon Seinendomei or Federation of New Japanese Youth (Matsuo Sasaki); Rikken Seinen Shimpoto or Constitutional Youth Progressive Party (President, Kokichi Koizumi); Seinen Jiyuto or Youth Liberal Party (Kenji Yanagisawa); Nippon Kokuminto or Japan National Party (Yoshio Kodama); Kokumin Taishu Shimpankai or National Mass Judgment Association (Representative, Takeo Nakano); Seikatsuto or Livelihood Party (President, Hisashi Kemmochi); and Seinen Jiyurenmei or Federation of Young Liberalists.

Others are Rikken Yozeikai or Constitutional Reformist Association; Shin Nippon Kensetsu Doshikai or New Japan Construction Comradeship Association (Shinjiro Honryo; Nipponminto or Japan People's Party (Tomisaburo Hashimoto and Niichi Okamura); Seinen Taishuto or Youth Mass Party (Akinari Inada); Nippon Minseito or Japan National Life Party (Kyuki Nishikubo and Masaharu Taniguchi); Nippon Minseito or Japan National Life Party (this party is different of the previously mentioned Japan National Life Party though same in name); Jiyu Kominto or Liberal Imperial Subjects Party (Yoshimasa Kato and Daikichi Eto); Shin Nippon Minshuto or New Japan Democratic Party (Shoichiro Chiba); Nippon Jichinominto or Japan Autonomous Farmers Party (Akira Nagano); Shin Nippon Seijidomei or Federation of New Japan Politics (Unkichi Yee); Shakai Minshuto or Social Democratic Party (Sukeo Toyoiso); Nippon Mishudomei or Federation of Japanese Democrats (Kiyoshi Shiraishi), and Dai Nippon Kakumeito or Great Japan Revolutionary Party (Sakae Oda).

Soviet-Nippon Fraternization in Cabarets Marks New Life in Manchuria's Capital

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 15. —In Changchun, capital of Manchuria, life is brisk but internationally complicated. Soviet soldiers whirl around cabaret dance floors with Japanese girls in clogs. Business houses owned by Japanese now display signs exclaiming, "Long live the liberation of the Chinese people."

Changchun is one of the 51 modern cities built by the Japanese in the northeast between 1932 and 1943. Fifteen million Manchoukuoan dollars went into its construction. Headquarters of the famed Japanese Kwantung army, the puppet Central Bank and the "Manchoukuo" cabinet building are most magnificent structures. The first is now the headquarters of the Soviet occupation army but inside the decorations remain typically Japanese.

Soviet movies appear on the screens of every Changchun cinema palace and the current most popular stage attraction is sponsored by the Sino-Russian goodwill association.

A city of 600,000, Changchun houses are famed for their beauty. Many western style homes and gardens line its streets. Japanese propaganda once boasted that its park area was the third largest in the world. Today returned travelers say they are forlorn and unused.

An estimated 45,000 Japanese and 2,000 Chinese technical workers kept Manchurian factories going. Some of the Japanese in Changchun have offered their services to the Chinese. Reports reaching Chungking say that the Russians under Marshal Malinsvsky have arrested all puppets leaving only a handful of puppets and Japanese with light arms in their mountain hideaways.

Absence of snow in Chungchun this year and the mild wind whipping through the trees confirm the Chinese appelation of the city as the "city of everlasting spring."

Frantic Blacketeers Active in Shimbashi

(Continued from Page 1)

for ¥25. If it is a mackeral that doesn't look as if it lived on Japanese rations it is pegged at ¥15 and up per fish. One small cuttlefish sells for five yen; 15 sardines for ¥10; a baby shrimp, five yen; mama shrimp, $10; papa shrimp ¥15; and uncle lobster ¥20 and up.

Here are some of the goods selling in the ¥10 bracket: three apples, as to quality and size, it depends on whether or not you are a good bargain-hunter or an ideal sucker; six tangerines, three rice cakes with sweet(?) bean paste; four rice cakes with mashed sweet potatoes; one homely-looking French roll with questionable freckles; six small persimmons or three medium-sized ones; one large fist-full of peanuts or chestnuts two cold hot-cakes with a smattering of vegetables, usually carrots or green onions; a bunch of leek or "daikon" (long white radish); two small bags of sweet potatoes, boiled, steamed or roasted; five fritters, most likely sweet potatoes; ten sticks, pencil-size, of barley or sweet potato gluten; two junior cuttlefish cooked in tasteless soy sauce, one small fresh mackerel or herring.

Out of the ¥10 class are such products as fresh or dried bonito ¥25 and up, dried eel ¥30 and up, rice dumplings ¥15 and up. Above ¥100 are one blanket, one trousers, one pair of army shoes or other dubious haberdashery, usually hawked by a demobilized service-man.

Occasionally you spot GI Joe on a souvenir hunt nosing around. After two or three glances he usually high-tails it with disgust. He just isn't in the market for sweet potatoes or fish. Sometimes GI Joe must be on the lookout when he rummages through such markets, for the crowd, after making sure there are no MP's or Japanese police in sight, may storm him for cigarettes or candy, waving wads of yen in their fist.

Some of the vendors, especially the younger ones, have regular barkers and stooges who act as Charlie MacCarthy. This stunt, and an old and sly one it is, generally attracts the people and fells suckers. But some of the older folks still live in their little shell of bumpkinism, patiently squat, puffing on a Japanese tobacco-pipe and await their purchasers. When they get hungry they retire and sit on the debris of bomb-shattered or evacuated buildings munching on white rice dumplings with a pickled plum from their bamboo-leaf lunch box. Young mothers without regard for time or place unblushingly feed their crying babies from their buxom breast.

One yokel, for example, brings in one dried fish each day. He has it priced at ¥45 and does not bargain with anyone. He sits in his little claimed area and doesn't pull stakes even though most of his competitors have long since sold out and left for home. By late afternoon he always accomplishes his feat.

There is a surprising flock of youngsters who wander in and out of the stalls flashing wads of bills. And whatever they buy they greedily stuff into their hungry mouth as do a number of the older generation. Others carefully wrap up their goods in a newspaper and "furoshiki" and take it home to brighten up the lean dining table.

As you leave the premises some young fellow, most likely a soldier until August 15, approaches you. "Honorable Master, care to buy a pocket watch?" If you shake your head he walks away looking for someone else who might jump at the offer.

Lighthouse Bureau Notice

NOJIMA LIGHT, south coast of Honshu, heretofore extinguished due to war, has lighted F., white, provisionally since August 25.

SHIONO-MISAKI LIGHT, south coast of Honshu, heretofore extinguished due to war, has returned to normal state since October 14.

Ube-Ko S. breakwater W., Inland Sea, has been put out due to mechanical trouble since November 1.

Chief Justice Atholl Dies

Kyodo

LONDON, (USIS) November 18.—Sir Atholl MacGregor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong since 1934 who continued to administer justice behind barbed wire during his internment at Stanley camp for more than three years, died at Port Sudan on his way home to England, says a New York Times dispatch from London. He was buried at sea.

City Has 600,000 Idle Yet Jobs Go Unfilled

Only 10 Percent of Unemployed Seeks Work—Others Turn To Black Market

It is said that there are over 600,000 unemployed in the metropolis today but a strange phenomenom has developed, says the Yomiuri-Hochi. Instead of crowds of unemployed drifting about, actually unfilled jobs outnumber job-seekers. Of those looking for work only about 20 percent have in reality found jobs and started working, continues the paper.

Why do the unemployed not try to find work? Have they lost the will to work when the war was lost? Behind this enigma lie more fundamental problems of food and lodging which stand as barriers in finding work.

The paper continues: "According to an investigation by the Work Department of the Metropolitan Police, of the 5,428 factories operating during the war and employing 560,593 hands, 60 per cent of them were closed down after the war and about 50 per cent of the workers laid off. At present there are 3,167 factories employing 269,801 persons.

"But of the present workers 30 per cent are practically absentee employees. Including the 400,000 discharged from factories, demobilized soldiers and repatriates, the number of unemployed would reach a total of approximately 600,000 people."

10 Percent Seeks Work

Statistics from the end of last month to the present reveal there have been 37,000 requests for workers—27,092 for men and 9,908 for women the, paper said. But there have been only 25,913 applicants for work including 2,218 men and 4,695 women. This means that less than 10 per cent of the unemployed have sought work while those actually placed at some job have numbered only 6,240 persons (4,988 men and 1,252 women).

For the most part those who have found jobs are around 30, 46 per cent of them being former factory hands, 29 per cent demobilized men and 25 per cent others.

If only a mere 10 per cent have found employment where have the rest gone? Asked the paper adding, the majority, attracted by the more enticing game of blackmarketing, have opened stalls or turned brokers. The reasons for this alarming change may be attributed to several causes. Many of the factory workers have evacuated far from their place of work and with transportation as difficult as it is now they will not be able to commute to work as they wish. Moreover, if they are tied down to a regular job they will have no time to go out buying food in the country.

Furthermore a great many cannot think of settling down to any definite work, in the light of the present food and lodging situation, in factories which holds little prospect for the future after production with materials on hand is finished.

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CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.

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Fishermen's Fiesta Held At Yaizu Beach

Allied Officers Attend; Promises of Aid Given to Fishing Industry

A bright ray of hope was given to Japan's fishing industry on Sunday with sympathetic promises given by Lieutenant Colonel R. Fiedler, Chief of the Fisheries Division of the Supreme Allied Headquarters, before a crowd of over 20,000 gathered on the beach of Yaizu, a fishing town on the Pacific coast 20 miles east of Shizuoka, for the annual fishermen's fiesta.

The Fisheries official revealed that great efforts were being made to get fuel oil to the fishing fleets of Japan and to increase food rations for fishermen as well to boost the production of fishing nets.

"To enable the people of Japan to secure as much as possible from your industry, it is highly desirable that you sell your catches through your local cooperative association and not through the black market, thus guaranteeing an equitable share of fish for the people. You will thereby help them to increase their present food supplies," pointed out Lieutenant Colonel Fiedler. He continued, "You fishermen of Japan have a grave responsibility to assist in the reconstruction of your country. Your people are looking to you to provide them with food. We know you will not fail them. We urge you to make every effort with the equipment you have at hand." Lieutenant Colonel Fiedler spoke in fluent Japanese.

Was Once Prosperous

The fishermen's fiesta has been continuously held for over 70 years. The prosperous fishing town, which used to export about ¥12,000,000 worth of canned goods to America was hit by a big slump during the war.

"Our parents were pushed into this miserable war—we, the children of the fishing village lost all opportunities of studying happily. We have forgotten how to smile. We—the younger generation of Japan—will not repeat the mistakes of our parents. Someday we wish to be able to join hands with American friends," said a sweet little girl, Miss Hisako Nakano, speaking before the GHQ representatives.

Petitions were presented to Lieutenant Colonel Fiedler by representatives of the fishermen. A fisherman stated hat the present catches have dropped to 20 per cent of prewar days and asked for better fuel and fishing net rations. The Fisheries official promised that he would give serious consideration to the future of Japan's fishing industry.

The Allied officers who attended the fiesta are as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel R. Fiedler, Chief of Fisheries Division of the GHQ.

Captain John Kesk, Executive officer of the Fisheries Division.

Captain V. W. Broadbent, Facilities Branch of Fisheries Division.

Lieutenant William A. Evans, Marine Products Branch, Fisheries Division.

Lieutenant Laurence C. Holland, Facilities Branch - Captain Claude M. Adams, Marine Products Branch.

Major W. L. Brenting, Chief of the Manufacturing Section of the GHQ.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Williamson, Executive officer of the National Resources Section.

Holds Mass Meeting

In the evening the Fishermen's Union of Yaizu held a mass meeting with delegates from every part of the country and adopted a resolution of gratitude for the Allied officials who have demonstrated keen interest in Japan's fishing industry.

Whereas the ceiling price control on perishable food items is to be abolished from Tuesday, Hikoo Shoji, general secretary of the Yaizu Fishermen's Union, was pessimistic over the supplies of fish to the urban populations. First of all, he pointed out that the catches were small because of the shortage of fishing boats and nets. He said 60 per cent of the Union's fishing boats were commandeered by the Government during the war for military purposes and he expected that only 10 per cant will be returned.

TO HIKE TRAM, BUS FARES

Single Ticket Will Cost 20 Sen After December 1

Street-car and bus fares in Tokyo will be increased as from December 1 with the permission of the Transportation Ministry given on Saturday, reports Kyodo.

The street-car fare will become 20 sen whereas it is now 10 sen, and travelers will be permitted to transfer once on one ticket. A book of 20 commutation tickets will most ¥2, double the present price. The price of an ordinary commutation pass good for one month will be raised to ¥6 whereas the present price is ¥3.50. Special commutation passes good for one month for laborers, school children and students will be ¥4 from December 1 whereas laborers now pay ¥3 and students ¥2.50. A commutation pass usable on all street-car lines good for three months will cost ¥50.

The bus fare on all lines will be set at 20 sen whereas it is now 10 sen, and travelers must pay another 20 sen everytime they transfer.

Open Letters From Public to Shidehara Stress More Rice, Food Output Increase

Reflecting the wishes of the masses, out of 850 letters addressed to the Prime Minister between October 9 and November 15, 250 were replete with suggestions regarding the food situation, while only one advocated the abolition of the Tenno (Emperor) system, reports Kyodo.

A total of 121 letters demanded increase of rice ration to three 'go' a day per person. There were also suggestions for increasing food production, import of rice, cultivation of more land, sale of Government lands, hiking foodstuff prices, increased production of fertilizer, encouragement of the sale of farm products to the Government, improvement of the distribution system, renovation of the economic structure, introduction of substitute food and the prohibition of manufacturing sake.

Some suggested the control of blackmarketing while others bitterly criticized farmers who demand high prices in selling farm products on the blackmarket.

Writers of 110 letters ardently upheld the continuation of the Tenno system and advocated the safeguarding of the fundamental character of Japan. Ten letters voiced objection against Communism while only one advocated the abolition of the Tenno system. Thirty letters urged the importance of improving the existing administrative structure while 20 demanded the ousting of militarism and Fascism in favor of democracy.

One hundred letters requested the speedy return of the overseas servicemen and civilians and at the same time demanded the adoption of adequate measures for the relief of repatriates. Fifty letters demanded effective means to safeguard those who are in a sad plight following the end of the war, while 75 pointed out the misconduct committed by the military, Government officials and others employed by public institutes and demanded immediate reorganization.

Thirty-nine letters were concerned with educational matters, and 28 with financial and industrial activities, while 25 favored repeal of various kinds of control regulations and 19 expressed their opinions regarding rehabilitation measures. Eleven dealt with matters directly connected with rural districts.

In the meantime, the Cabinet meeting on Friday decided to welcome more contributions from the public expressing their unreserved views so that the democratic administration policy will be set up reflecting the unreserved wishes of the people.

REPORT ON RAIDO OUTPUT

Plan on Production of Receiving Sets Must Be Notified to Allied HQ

Plans for the manufacture and distribution of home radio receivers of all types, repair parts and tubes, which ore being contemplated for the year 1946, will be reported to the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

In an Allied directive on November 13, the Japanese Government was ordered to submit a report in this connection. It is stated that the plan will contemplate approaching a level where can average of 50 per cent of the Japanese homes would be radio-equipped.

In submitting the plan, five items were pointed out though it is not limited to the following information:

(a) The number of complete radio sets that will be manufactured, by months, for the year 1946.

(b) A list of manufacturers who will produce the radio sets, parts and tubes, showing monthly production by each.

(c) The quantity and type of raw materials which will be allocated by the Japanese Government to accomplish the plan formulated.

(d) The methods, channels and organizations planned for accomplishing the distribution of the finished products.

(e) A comparison of the prewar prices and the proposed prices to the buying public for the various types of complete radio sets and tubes.

Evacuee Ships Return

The U.S.S. Richard Henry, with 1,485 Japanese evacuees on board, including demobilized military personnel, made port at Uraga early Saturday morning from Manila, Kyodo reports.

Destroyer Kaki with 500 Japanese ex-service men from Truk also returned to Uraga the same morning.

Boarded by 195 Japanese repatriates, including 27 Koreans, the destroyer Otake reached Kajiki Port in Kogashima Prefecture on November 15 from Manila. With this destroyer, Kiyoshi Iwamoto, former chief of the Manila branch of the Domei News Agency, and three staff members of the same agency returned.

RADIO PROGRAM

Tuesday, November 20

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Iynn Murray; 1030—Saludos Amigos; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Carroll Sings; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Jill's Juke Box; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Swingtime; 1515—Raymond Scott; 1530—JUST ROMANCE; 1600—Rise Stevens; 1630—GI Journal; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music We Love; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Great Moments in Music; 1900—This Is The Story; 1930—Hoagy Carmichael; 2000—Melody Hour; 2030—Eddie Bracken; 2100—Gibbs-Whitman; 2130—Mystery Playhouse; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

National (870 kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 0730-0800—Music; 1000—Children's hour; Music; 1100-1500—Music; 1600—Mandolin solo; 1730—Children's hour; Drama; Music; 1810—English conversation; 1900—Japanese music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

1730—Students' hour; Topics; Talk; Gramophone music; 1900—Time signal; News; Vocal solo and chorus; 2100—Women's hour.

TO GUARD OBJECTS OF ART

Allies to Preserve, Protect Nippon's National Treasures

Allied Headquarters moved on Sunday to preserve and protect Japanese art and religious treasures for the Japanese people with a memorandum to the Government ordering that a complete list of all such treasures be catalogued, according to a PRO release.

The action was designed to facilitate the work of the occupying force commanders in guarding the numerous monuments, cultural and religious works and installations in Japan. While the Japanese Government will be responsible for the administration and maintenance of these works and sites, the Allied forces will "take steps necessary to protect and preserve all monuments which have recognized cultural, historic or religious importance."

The Japanese have been ordered to submit, as soon as possible, to the General Headquarters a report listing all works, collections and sites requiring protection, with detailed information on damage caused by "combat operations or military occupation." The report, as stipulated by the Arts and Monuments Sub-Section of the Civilian Information and Education Section, will include: Collections, structures and separate objects classed as "National Treasures", such as important shrines and temples; buildings and sites classed as "protected areas", such as national parks, historic and scenic spots and natural history preserves; installations (palaces, villas, etc.) of the Imperial Household Department; museums and collections of the Imperial Household Department, and manuscripts and collections of national value containing art works, antiquities, manuscripts, books, scientific specimens and cultural holdings.

LOOTING BY FORMOSANS

Unrest Among 7,700 Workers Cause Rampant Incidents

Rioting and plundering by Formosans have assumed serious proportions in the area of Yamato-machi in Kanagawa prefecture, according to the Mainichi. Looting incidents are taking place on an average of 10 a day despite the enforced vigilance of the police and defense corps and farmers are reported to be seized with panic.

Unrest among the 7,700 Formosan employes at the former navy arsenal at Yamato-machi reached its peak on November 11, the paper said, when about 100 of them attacked and looted clothing held in custody.

Again on the night of November 14, 31 bales of rice were stolen from the storehouse of the Foodstuff Supply Corporation, the paper added.

In view of the serious situation, an officer of the U.S. First Cavalry Division summoned 10 leaders of the Formosan self-defense corps on November 16 and warned them that anyone caught plundering would be shot on the spot. If further rioting continued, he added, the whole group will be shut up in the former navy arsenal.

Despite the warning, on the same night some Formosans again attacked the Japan Steel Works, it is learned.

Unrest Is Spreading In Academic World

Students of Nippon, Hosei and Okayama Universities Stand Up for Rights

The rebellious upsurge continues unabated in Japan's academic world as students of the Medical Department of Nippon University Tokyo, last Thursday demanded that Mannosuke Yamaoka, dean of the same institution, and others in authority resign while Hosei students, the following day, decided on a school strike in opposition to the "oppressive attitude" which the university authorities adopted against their demands previously submitted. Says the Asahi.

Nippon University students charge the dean and other professors with enforcing dictatorial rule during the past 12 years.

Meanwhile, a report from Sapporo states that authorities of the Hokkaido Imperial University have decided to prolong the winter holidays to a period of nearly three months from December 11 to February 16. The reason for this extraordinary measure is reported to be shortage of food and fuel.

One hundred and twenty nurses of the Tokyo Police Hospital on Friday resolved that the director of the hospital and others in authority resign by way of assuming themselves responsible for disgraceful embezzlement of special allowances and alotments provided for air raid relief.

About 800 students of the Okayama Medical University and the medical college attached to it demanded the resignation of the president of the university and several university professors in a resolution presented to President Shimizu on Friday.

The action followed a mass meeting of students at which it was decided that the elimination of all conservative elements was necessary for the democratization of the university through the establishment of self-government for the university and the destruction of feudalistic academic factions.

While awaiting an answer to their demands the agitating students are pushing the study of means of reforming the university. The matters which are receiving their attention are the appointment of the president of the university by election, reform of the organization of the faculty, or appointment of a committee made up of professors and representatives of students to replace the faculty, reform of the system of training for students in the school laboratory, reform of the content of lectures and establishment of a cooperative society in the school.

NEW SITE FOR TOURISTS

The entire MIURA Peninsula with its many beauty spots and historic sites will be changed into a land of tourists, according to plans now being drawn up by the Miura Hanto Tourist Association.

Hayama with its lovely beaches and Kinugasa Park, Jogashima, Aburatsubo, Kurihama where Commodore Perry landed, Kannonzaki and Kenzaki which were forbidden territory even to the people in this locality will no longer be fortified zones but will be thrown open for sightseers. Instead of guns which guarded this peninsula, tourist hotels will be built with golf links and other amusement facilities.

Hand in hand with this tourist program, plans are under way to convert former land used by the army into farms and pasture lands. Also Sarujima which has been in use by the navy since the first days of the Meiji era will be made into a saltern for Yokosuka if permission can be received from the Allied headquarters.

12th TOHO CONCERT

Sat., and Sun., Nov. 24 and 25,
at 1:30 p.m. and 4 p.m.

at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL

Program

Argentin Tango Album
by SAKURAI KIYOSHI BA
Jazz Piano
by YONEKO HASEGAWA
American Light Music by
SHIBUSAWA ACCORDION TRIO
French Chanson by
TOHO CHAMBER MUSIC GROUP
KAORU TACHIBANA
TAMAE TOYOSHIMA
YUKIKO CHIHAYA
HARUKO MIYASHITA
TOSHIRO OHMI

Admission: 6.00 (incl. tax)
Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Ginza.

ART SHOW SET IN MARCH

Japan Art Exhibition to Open at Museum in Ueno Park

The Japan Art Exhibition, formerly known as the Education Ministry Art Exhibition, will be opened at the Metropolitan Art Museum at Ueno Park from March 1 to the end of the month, reports the Asahi.

Exhibits will include Japanese paintings, oil paintings, sculptures and industrial art works.

Each artist is allowed to send in only one picture or work for examination between February 14 and 16 while those whose works are not subject to examination are requested to send them for display by February 28.

A committee of examiners headed by the Education Vice-Minister will include only those chosen from among the members of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts whereas some examiners were formerly selected from ordinary artists.

At the same time, the non-examination system will cease to be applied to some thousands of artists. Only the works completed by the members of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts and former committee members or examiners of the Imperial Art Exhibition and the Education Ministry Art Exhibition are exempted from examination.

All business matters concerning the forthcoming exhibition are to be handled at the Culture Section of the Social Education Bureau of the Education Ministry up to February 13 and after that at the exhibition hall at Ueno Park.

PALACE GUARDS DESERTING

Are Fed Up With Oppressive Militaristic Atmosphere

Deserters among members of the Imperial Palace Guards are increasing because most of them are just "fed up" with the militaristic atmosphere still prevalent within the Imperial Palace Guards Organization, according to Kyodo.

In addition to deserters, many of these who are on leave of absence have not yet returned despite the fact that their days of absence are over, while those still remaining are resigning one after another, it is said.

One of the members who recently resigned told a Kyodo correspondent that Army discipline was still being maintained within the organization with members of higher ranks slapping their subordinates for no reason at all except for "the sake of discipline," as it was practiced in the Japanese Army.

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Government Decides Cereal Price Boost

New Quotations on Rice Effective Immediately—Wheat, Barley to Also Rise

The standard rice purchase price will be raised from ¥37 for 60 kilograms or ¥92.50 for one koku, to ¥60 for 60 kilograms or ¥150.00 for one koku, to become effective at once, it was decided by the Government at the Cabinet meeting held Saturday. The new price will be applied to the rice of the 1945 crop which has already been sold to the Government.

At the same time, it was also decided that the purchase price of wheat, barley and naked barley will also be advanced, starting from the 1946 crop. The price of wheat and naked barley will rise to ¥51 for 60 kilograms or ¥117.94 for one koku, and that of barley to ¥39 for 52.5 kilograms or ¥80.79 for one koku. The former price was ¥49.71 for one koku of barley, and ¥71.84 for one koku of wheat or naked barley.

But no decision was made on the sales price of rice.

Also, in an attempt to prevent any black market dealing or any other illegal transaction in rice and other principal foodstuff, the Government decided to enforce strictly the punitive provisions of the Foodstuff Control Law, under which any black market deal or other illegal transactions will be punished by imprisonment of not more than 10 years or a fine not more than ¥50,000. Also the law will be enforced equally on the seller and buyer as well as intermediary.

Then, to encourage the shipment of rice and other principal foodstuff, the Government will give special distribution of about 50 tons of fertilizers, 100,000 koku of Sake, bedding, clothing and other daily necessities to those who have shipped their allotted rice in full.

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MAY UP MINERS' WAGES

Increase of Rice Ration to 5 Go Daily Also Planned

The Government is exerting utmost efforts to boost production of coal and it is indicated that wages for coal miners will be increased to an average minimum of ¥12 regardless of whether the miners work in or outside the pits, Kyodo reports.

The Welfare Ministry is optimistic about the campaign to secure 130,000 Japanese laborers for mine work. Meanwhile, prefectural offices are reported to be actively pushing their enlistment campaigns Kyodo revealed.

In order to promote the welfare of miners, the Government has drafted a plan to give them five go of rice daily, miners will also have increased rations of other daily necessaries, the news agency added.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥20.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

KOREAN manufacturer is seeking Korean or Chinese interpreter for English and Japanese languages, must be ready to travel. Offered ¥1,000.00 as salary, details on interview. Apply Box 192, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMAN'S black woolen overcoat, with seal-fur collar and Harioka fur lining, best quality and lady's overcoat of black Persian astrakhan, and black fur also of first class for immediate sale. Apply Seiji Saito, 831, Izumicho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE typewriter. 'Suganuma', banno style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

MOTORCYCLE. British made, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale (side-car attached). Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLD Tales of Japan by A. B. Mitford and Things Japanese by B. H. Chamberlain. Apply Box 178, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

REELS and tackles for surf casting and trolling with spare bamboo rods in good condition. Apply Box 191, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RIKHOL camera, lens 3.5, Riken made, brand new, with leather case and attachments, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WARDROBE trunks, steamer trunks, lady's black astrakhan (Persian lamb) coat, silver fox neckpiece, all made in U.S.A. and also, men's winter overcoat, black suits, made in Japan. Apply Box 190, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC shaver, wanted immediately. State particulars. Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Located in Tokyo. Please apply with full details. Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STRONG shoes for seven-years old boy, size 8"-8½" or to exchange with other goods. Apply H. Schreiner, Hakonemachi No. 155, for arrangement of meeting.

TYPEWRITERS, Singer sewing machines in exchange for food stuff and woolen clothes, or cash. Apply to V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg. 6th Floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, silk and bath gowns, woolen clothes, shirts, table cloth, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD, standard or portable typewriter, used machine will be accepted if it is in perfect condition. Apply Box 160 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

ROOM, foreign style or Japanese with homely family in the Tokyo-Yokohama vicinity. No meals required. Reply Box 162, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent a furnished house or rooms preferably in Tokyo, Yokohama or in Kamakura. Apply with particulars. Apply Box 193, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

LADY'S attractive kimono will be given in exchange for lady's low heel shoes size 10 inch. Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE girl wishes to teach Japanese to a member of American Women's Army Corps with a view to studying English and eventual friendship. Apply Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1945

The American Reparations Policy

Relatively little expression of opinion has appeared in the Japanese press concerning Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley's recent statement on the American reparations policy toward Japan. But the silence does not mean indifference; it means just the opposite. The Japanese hardly dare say anything, for they are watching with trepidation and bated breath every move of the United States Reparations Commission whose report will have such a momentous bearing on Japan's fate.

Ambassador Pauley's statement has given the Japanese public cause for both a feeling of continued suspense and for a feeling of reassurance. The feeling of suspense will naturally continue until it is known exactly what the burden of reparations will be, but this is something which the Commission itself cannot know until it has completed its studies. And so much will hinge upon the exact interpretation which is given to the "useful minimum" economy which Japan is to be allowed to maintain. To be sure, it is explained that the word "minimum" is to be construed to mean "a standard of living no higher than that had by countries against whom the Japanese aggressed", but the term "standard of living" itself is open to varied interpretations. Until the amount of the reparations is stipulated in more specific terms, suspense and anxiety are bound to continue.

But on the other hand, there are reassuring factors. Ambassador reparations policy will be "stern but fair". Japan will not flinch from stern treatment, for she is fully determined to atone for her past sins. All she has to hope for is that the penalties will be fair and reasonable, and Ambassador Pauley has given his assurance on this point. It is apparent that the United States is not out for revenge. The American policy is preventive and corrective rather than punitive. Its purpose will be to eradicate every vestige of militarism from Japanese life, and for this the Japanese may well be thankful, for it will be to their own advantage.

Reparations, moreover, will recognize the prior charges for the cost of the military occupation and for the sum necessary to pay for the imports required for Japanese civilian sustenance. The American policy also envisages that, as Japan demonstrates her good faith in her new democratic policies, the Japanese people will have the opportunity to enjoy a more abundant life than they ever enjoyed under the old regime. It means that Japan will not be crushed in an attempt to force her to do the impossible, and indeed Ambassador Pauley has indicated that he does not consider Japan capable of paying very much. Such a reasonable attitude on the part of the American authorities should do much to prevent the Japanese people from falling into the slough of despair.

It is wise that the United States is avoiding an excessively attitude, for too severe a policy would defeat the very ends which the Allies must have in mind. Without minimizing the guilt of the Japanese nation for its past militaristic actions, it must be recognized that the majority of the common people of Japan, rather than being the authors of the militaristic policy, were themselves more the misled and helpless victims of that policy. While it is only right that the high policy makers should be made to pay the penalty for their sins, it is hardly just to impose economic penalties so sweeping in their effects upon the whole nation as to injure the livelihood of the common people and of the guiltless future generations yet to come.

Too great and inflexible a burden of reparations, moreover, would rob the people of any incentive for constructive economic effort. If they feel that the harder they work and the more they earn, the more will there be taken away in reparations, there will be no incentive to improve the economic condition of the country. But the economic condition of the country needs to be improved, not only for the sake of the Japanese but for the sake of the world, for an economic festering point in Japan or in any place cannot but undermine the economic health of the whole world. Economic desperation anywhere is a cause of unrest and instability while economic prosperity and contentment lead to good will and peace.

Democracy and the peaceful way of life can hardly be made attractive to the Japanese people if the economic burdens of the new era should prove to be more onerous than the hardships of the past militaristic period. It is well that Ambassador Pauley has stated that the reparations policy will be such as ultimately to lead the Japanese people to a more abundant life than was possible under the militarists. Such hope needs to be held out, of proper rewards accruing from proper action. A permanent holding down to a "minimum" standard of living may cause such a reaction; the hope of a more abundant life may help to set the pattern of Japanese life more firmly in the ways of democracy and peace.

But whatever the final reparations burden will turn out to be, the Japanese people are anxious to know as soon as possible just what it will be. It is hard to make plans for the future and to start on any long range project for economic recovery until they know just exactly what opportunities they will be allowed. Theoretically it may be argued that, whatever the burden of reparations, it will be advantageous for the Japanese to start working as promptly and as energetically as possible. But it is human nature to be unable to run at full speed unless one can see the goal. A sick patient cannot be content until he hears the doctor's diagnosis, even if he knows that the verdict is bound to be a bad one. The suspense is worse than the worst news.

So, while grateful enough for the reassuring aspects of Ambassador Pauley's statement, the Japanese public is still in anxious suspense over the exact details of the reparations requirements. It is this suspense which accounts for the seeming paralysis of both speech and action on the part of the Japanese, causing their lack of comment on Ambassador Pauley's statement and causing at least in part their lack of vigor in starting their postwar economic program.

Admiral Nimitz

Washington Evening Star

Admiral Nimitz is a symbol of the Navy in the Second World War. Fifty years ago he was a towheaded kid on the plains of Texas. His original intention was to go into the Army. Turned down because there were no more vacancies at West Point, he sought and obtained an appointment to the Naval Academy as a second choice. His first experience on the water left him seasick. But he was graduated seventh in the class of 1905 and from that date onward made steady progress toward the top. Pearl Harbor was his opportunity. He assumed the Pacific command on Dec. 31, 1941, when nothing less than authentic genius was required to retrieve the Navy's reputation on the Oriental side of the globe.

His fellow-Americans today say, "Thanks!" and "Well done!" The commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, modest and hy, accepts the applause in the name in his comrades, who bore the brunt of the long battle up to the surrender in Tokyo Bay.

'Machinery Lacking'

Detroit Free Press (Ind.)

It has been the experience of this nation in recent years that the problems arising between labor and industry have been solved only after they have reached the critical stage.

There have been few instances of disputes in which the lines of controversy were not laid down clearly in advance. There have been far too few instances when these matters were settled before reaching the stage of crisis.

There have been no instances in which these crises could not have been averted. That is America's real labor problem today.

What the contending parties will not provide through cooperative undertstanding, with full appreciation of the public welfare, must be provided through regal compulsion.

An aroused and angry people will allow no alternative.

ATOMIC BOMB NECESSITATES RADICAL CHANGE IN THINKING

Very Existence of Life On Planet In Question—Transfer From Nation States to World States Urged

By LOUIS FISCHER

The atomic bomb has produced a world political crisis. It is not in the headlines. But it absorbs the attention of every major government, especially the United States government.

At a hearing before a United Senate committee, Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, director of atomic research at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the first atomic bomb was detonated on July 16, was asked whether an atomic raid on the United States might kill forty million Americans. He replied in the affirmative.

Industrialists and economists are already planning the dispersal of American industries and cities. Some big factories and power plants will be built far beneath the earth's surface.

The potency of the atomic explosion has been underestimated by the public. The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was probably no larger than a football. The bomb dropped on Nagasaki is said to have been several hundred times more potent than that which wiped out Hiroshima. Yet atomic science is only in its infancy. Bigger and "better" bombs are yet to come.

At present, the atomic bomb can only be manufactured in the United States. Even Great Britain, which participated, with Canada, in the atomic research that preceded the development of the bomb, cannot actually produce it. But scientists assert that the physical and mathematical formulae on which atomic fission or splitting is based are known to advanced scientists throughout the world. What is lacking is the technical "know-how" and the industrial plants. Atomic experts who discussed the subject at a secret conference last week state that Russia may be able to make the atomic bomb five years from now. I suspect that with the aid of German specialists impressed into Soviet service and with the knowledge and paraphernalia found by the Soviet armed forces on the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic, Russia may produce atomic bombs before 1950.

No defense is possible against the bomb, physicists say. Atomic bombs could before long be shot across oceans from cannon mouths or by rockets. One bomb would flatten a city with several million inhabitants. Some bombs will always get through.

Even U.S. Is Defenseless

While stick-in-the-mud militarists still talk in terms of big armies and navies, wise minds realize that the United States, militarily and economically the mightiest nation on earth, is defenseless in the atomic age. In 1955, Switzerland might destroy half the United States in an overnight atomic war started without notice. Conceivably, the defenders of the United States would not even know where the bombs were coming from.

All the governments on the planet could, of course, get together and outlaw the use of the atomic bomb. The idea is not new. War itself was outlawed by the Kellogg pact in 1928. Accordingly, all wars since then were unlawful. Tell that to the dead and wounded of the second world war and to their bereaved friends and families.

Atomic bombs can be produced in small plants above or below ground. They can be made in secret and stored for years. The minutest inspection of every factory and laboratory in every country of the world would be necessary to make sure that a nation was not manufacturing atomic bombs surreptitiously. Moreover, atomic energy may soon be utilized for civilian purposes. Commercial atomic factories could quickly be converted to military use.

Any industrial nation that wants to have bombs will have them in the next ten or fifteen years, or sooner.

Then what? The world's nerves will go to pieces. National security will be at an end. War might break out any afternoon or any evening. Suddenly, cities would begin to crumble. Suddenly, millions would be burned to death.

Western civilisation faces a profound crisis.

The very existence of life on the planet is in question.

Man will hurl fiery comets at the earth.

Man's brain is too puny to encompass his own handiwork.

Against this threat to the entire population of the world we have the San Francisco charter. To make the statement is to show how ludicrous the position is. To cope with a weapon which may destroy mankind we have a piece of paper which has no validity other than that which national governments wish to give it. One major power, the United States or the Soviet Union or Great Britain or France or China, can by its veto in the security Council of the United Nations Organization, completely paralyze that body and make it totally incapable of action against an aggressor.

World Government Proposed

At a conference on world peace held at Dublin, New Hampshire, from Oct. 11 to Oct. 16, which I attended, it was resolved that "The sea from Izu. The end of the first hopes millions of people placed in it, is inadequate and behind the times as a means to promote peace and world order."

In place of the United Nations organization a "world federal government" was proposed. But then the conference became timid. It would not abolish nations and their sovereignty. It contented itself with urging the "limitation and pooling of national external sovereignty by all nations." The majority of the conferees voted for a "world federal government with limited but definite and adequate powers to prevent war, including power to control the atomic bomb and other major weapons, and to maintain world inspection and police forces." The conference, however, rejected a proposal I presented in favor of the elimination, not limitation of national sovereignty and the causes of war which flow from it: international economic rivalry, the domination of one country by another, etc.

Nor would the conference, which received front-page publicity in press here, face the issue of Russia. Suppose the Soviet government refused to submit to the inspection and armament control of a world federation government. Would the rest of the world or part of the world organize without Russia? Moscow might interpret that as being against Russia. Would that intensify the existing tensions between the Eastern bloc and the western powers?

Nevertheless, the Dublin conference did decide to launch a big campaign for an amendment of the United States constitution permitting the United States to join a world federal government. This will be salutary education for those who still think in pre-atomic, nationalistic terms.

The nation state is the root of war. The myth of racial or national superiority and the illusion that colonies contribute to the defense and prosperity of the "mother" country are at the root of imperialism. The division of the world into little competing, overlapping national economies creates poverty where each man, woman, and child could have comfortable, happy plenty.

In the age of the horse cart and ox, the county was the unit of political organization. In the age of steam and electricity, the nation was an acceptable unit. In the age of atom fission and airplanes, the world is the unit. How can the transfer be made from nation states to world state? That is the "To be or not to be" question.

The Hon-maru (Main Castle or Keep) of Ota Dokan was on the site now occupied by the Meteorological Institute, whose wireless aerials, clock tower and instruments are over to the right, beyond the new building of the Imperial Household Forestry Department. The sight of this clock recalls the earthquake of 1923 to many Japanese. The first shock, at noon on September 1st, stopped it, and while every one was busy at the task of reconstruction, the hands remained at 12.00 for months.

In 1590 Tokugawa Iyeyasu received the eight provinces of Eastern Japan in fief from Hideyoshi. He then made Yedo the provincial capital. His castle was built on the site of Ota Dokan's Nishi-Maru (New Castle). Iyeyasu, who only held the office of Shogun for two years, never resided in this, and the walls and moats were compected under his son Hidetada and his grandson, Iyemitsu.

Took Ten Years

The raising of the ramparts took about ten years and was finished two years before Shakespeare died. The daimyo, or landed barons, were told, in July 1604, to get preparations under way, to see that labor and materials would be forthcoming in the proper quantities.

The amounts were levied upon a basis of their incomes, which were reckoned in terms of "kokû" or rice —"koku" might be translated as a "bale," actually it comes to 5 bushels. One lord might have 50,000 koku, very few, like the Maeda had more than 1,000,000. The lords of the Western and Southern parts were first called upon for this gigantic constructive work. Fearful of incurring the displeasure of the all powerful Tokugawa Iyeyasu, everyone displayed a tactful zeal.

The face of the walls shows the broadest part of the tapering stones, three or four feet across. These polygonal blocks are skilfully fitted together with "never a pinch of mortar," as Kipling noted. This enabled them to yield, and readjust to the strain of earthquakes, but there is considerably more than meets the eye. Many of them are sixteen feet in length! Like the roots of molars, they run far back into the earth. Built up with earth these walls are even more solid than they look!

Each daimyo had to supply 1,120 of these "hundred-man stones," as they were called, for every 100,000 koku of his income. This involved considerable expenditure of labor and ships, to say nothing of staff-work,

OUR PRISON SYSTEM

Medieval Methods Employed Until Comparatively Recent Years

IV

In case a prisoner who has been punished with suspension of the treatment again violates the prison regulations, he may be transferred to a lower class according to the circumsances of the case. When a prisoner who has been punished with such degradation shows marked signs of penitence he will be restored to his former category without reckoning his marks.

When any person of the fourth class has served one-third of his term of imprisonment and the prison governor considers him fit for provisional release his case should be reported to the Minister of Justice. Even one who belongs to lower classes and who has served one-third of his term and shows notable signs of penitence and is considered to be fully adapted to social life may be specifically granted provisional release, subject to the approval of the conference for provisional treatment on the progressive system.

Prison Labor

Paragraph 2 of the Japanese Criminal Code provides: "Any convict sentenced to penal servitude shall be detained in a prison and subjected to a fixed amount of labor." This "fixed amount of labor" constitutes prison labor. It is not legally imposed on convicts punished with imprisonment or custody, but its imposition is permitted in case they desire it. Since the institution of the ninsoku-yoseba at Ishikawajima hard labor has been recognized as an essential part of the discipline of prisoners, and present-day criminal theory in Japan is opposed to punishment by the restriction of personal liberty without the imposition of hard labor. Accordingly, prison authorities are encouraging industrial work at their own request by prisoners punished with imprisonment or custody.

The Three Systems

Industrial work in prisons is managed on three systems, viz.: the public account system, the "made-to-order" system, and the contract system. Under the public account system, a prison itself purchases materials, proves itself with the necessary machinery, implements and tools and makes prisoners manufacture or repair articles or carry on labor under the direction of prison officials, and sells the products. Under the "made-to-order" system, the chief materials are supplied by the outside buyers and prisoners either manufacture or repair articles under the direction of industrial work experts and assistant industrial work experts on the prison staff, and when the articles are either manufactured or repaired the wages of the workers and the cost of requisites in the manufacture or repair are calculated and the prices of the articles fixed by the standard of current prices. The articles are then delivered to the buyers on payment of the account. Under the contract system, applicants have to supply not only materials, machinery, implements and tools, but also experts for the direction of work, a prison only offering the labor of prisoners and receiving their wages in exchange. Under the contract system now in force in Japan, the prison authorities undertake the supply of provisions, etc. to prisoners, as well as undertaking their supervision and selection for work, and nothing like the lease system that was in vogue in South American countries at one time is recognized.

Among the above-mentioned three different systems, the public account system does not permit any third party other than prison officials to direct prisoners in the prosecution of their work as in the case of the contract system and, moreover, enables the prison authorities to select and impose on prisoners such kinds of work as are suited for their moral instruction and vocational education. In these respects, it is considered to be the most desirable for the enforcement of penological measures and its adoption is greatly encouraged.

Training for Occupations

In imposing work on prisoners, the most suitable kinds of work are given them not only by taking into consideration health, economy, terms of imprisonment, ability, occupations in free life, and future means of livelihood, but also by scientifically examining their individual adoptabilities to occupations. Industrial work in prisons is the most suitable means of giving moral instruction to prisoners; in particular, training them in certain lines of work in the course of detention is the best way to prevent them from perpetrating crimes once again. Since 1926, therefore, houses for the training of prisoners for occupations have been erected in different prisons throughout the country and there prisoners have been trained for occupations requiring special skill, such as those of carpenters, joiners, furniture makers, tinsmiths, plasterers, timber-mill workers, painters, smiths, shoe-

---

as most of them were brought by United Nations Charter, despite the stage of building saw 1.400 yards of ramparts in position.

(To be Continued)

REFORMING OF CONSTITUTION STUDIED FROM MANY ANGLES

Positions of Lord Keeper of Privy Seal And House of Peers Among Most Important Problems

By Our Political Editor

II

The Privy Council as provided for in Article 56 is hardly reconcilable with a full-fledged parliamentary system. The Council was originally established as an organ to deliberate on the draft of the present Constitution, but now the body is rather a hindrance than a help in the government on the country. The deletion of this Article will, therefore, be considered, as well as Article 67 and Article 71. Article 67 provides, among other matters, that the fixed expenditure based upon the constitutional powers appertaining to the Emperor can neither be rejected nor reduced by the Diet without the concurrence of the Government. Article 71 declares that when the Diet fails to vote on the budget, or when the budget fails to be passed, the Government must carry out the budget of the preceding year. This is nothing less than the negation of parliamentary authority, a matter inconceivable in countries where democratic principles form the basis of political institutions.

IV. Articles That Need Considerable Modification. The Japanese Constitution reserves an extensive ordinance power to the Emperor, as may be seen from Article 9, which states that He issues or causes to be issued Ordinances necessary (1) for the execution of laws, (2) for the maintenance of public peace and order, and (3) for the promotion of the well-being of the subjects. These provisions have been misused by the government bureaucrats to curtail the powers of the Diet, just as the provision on the supreme command of the armed forces (Article 11) was misappropriated by the military to the same end. Therefore, a thorough modification of Article 3 must be considered, as well as Article 10 (the prerogative to make appointments, dismissals, and to fix the organization of government offices), Article 13 (the prerogative to declare war, conclude peace, and other treaties), Article 14 (the prerogative to declare a state of siege), and Article 17 (the institution of a regency). All these Articles will have to be so amended as to require the consent of the Diet for the exercise of the respective powers. The consent of the Diet should be made essential, particularly in regard to the declaration of war and the conclusion of important treaties. As to the institution of a regency referred to in Article 17 of the Constitution, the Imperial House Law (Article 19) declares that this must be done after consulting the Imperial Family Council and the Privy Council. Inasmuch as the institution of a regency is an important State affair, the role of the Diet must also be recognized regarding the matter.

Too Many Provisos

Articles 22 to 30 constitute a declaration or bill of rights, but the provisions are invariably restricted by such terms as "within the limits of law" and "as determined by law." The public liberties are rendered illusory by such provisos. The revised or new Constitution should contain not only a solemn declaration against the abridgement of public liberties, but also specific provisions against the encroachment on such

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makers, etc. The term of training is 6 months, during which fundamental theories and practice are taught.

Working hours are from 12 to 13 hours a day and differ according to months. It is permitted to give educational or moral instruction to prisoners or allow them to take exercise within these hours. A time of recess—15 minutes in the morning and 25 minutes in the afternoon—is given them. All the income from the work of prisoners goes into the national treasury, irrespecive of wheher it arises from work or from wages. A prisoner who has worked may receive a reward as a favor. This gratuity varies from $0.50 to ¥10.000 per month and the sums are fixed according to conduct, character, kinds of work, and the results of the work done. Anyone who does particularly superior work is given an additional reward not exceeding ¥10.00. The reward for his work is, in principle, not given to a prisoner until he is released from prison, but (1) in case a prisoner is entitled to ¥10.00 a month or more, and the money is needed to support his father, mother, wife, child, or to compensate the sufferer from his crime, or to purchase books or other necessary may be given him while in confinement, and (2) in case it is particularly necessary to do so for the sake of a prisoner, the entire reward may be handed over to him, irrespective of its amount and the way of spending it. In case a prisoner has been injured or has fallen sick while at work, and has died in consequence or has become unable to carry on any work, he may be entitled to a pecuniary reward according to the circumstances of the case. This reward is fixed within the limit of from ¥50 to ¥180 according to the details of the case.

End

liberties.

Article 34, which provides for the House of Peers, needs a radical modification. According to the said Article, the composition of that House follows the House of Peers Ordinance. Any modification of the ordinance in question requires the consent of the House of Peers itself, but not of the House of Representatives. This legal arrangement is regarded as highly irrational, considering that the two Houses have an equal power in any revision of the Election Law. If the House of Peers Ordinance is retained, it must be thoroughly overhauled along with the revision of the Election Law. It is asserted that in the composition of the House of Peers, the hereditary principle must be restricted, and that the election or appointment to that House of representatives of industrial, labor, cultural, and technical circles be recognized.

Article 42 fixes the duration of the annual session of the Diet at three months. This should be prolonged to six months in the coming revision. The establishment of permanent committees in the Diet also must be considered.

The ministerial responsibility to parliament is the cardinal principle of a parliamentary government. Article 55 of the Japanese Constitution declares that the respective Ministers of State give their advice to the Emperor. The Ministers, however, are responsible to the Emperor and not to the Diet, according to the Japanese theory and practise. A positive provision establishing the ministerial responsibility to the Diet must, therefore, be inserted into the fundamental instrument. To the right of the Diet to present addresses to the Emperor (Article 49) must be added the right of impeachment. The Ministers of State, and also the Government Delegates, may at any time speak or take part in debates in either House of the Diet. In this respect, proper restriction is considered necessary, for the Ministers' right to speak in the Diet, unless they are members thereof, should not be regarded as the privilege. The provision regarding the court of administrative litigation must also be strengthened, so that private rights may be adequately protected.

As regards the budget, it must first be laid before the House of Representatives (Article 75). The right of priority in discussing the budget thus belongs to the House of Representatives. To clarify and strengthen the financial powers of the elected Chamber, it will be advisable to provide that the estimates twice approved by that House should be deemed to have been passed by the Diet even without approval of the House of Peers. The power of the Board of Audit (Article 72) must also be strengthened.

The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who has no constitutional standing, according to the Japanese Constitution, plays an important part in connection with the nomination of a new Prime Minister. His position will have to be regularized by an express provision in the Constitution.

(End)

'Democratic Way'

The New York Times (Ind. Dem.)

Old concepts change. The airplane and the rocket bomb annihilate distance. The atomic bomb undoubtedly will have a tremendous effect on the evoulution of military weapons. The fundamental necessity of all wars remains. That is trained manpower. It is unlikely that this nation long would endure either the cost or the implications of a strong professional army. There is no good reason to believe that one could be raised and maintained on a volunteer basis. The alternatives are military weakness, which twice has cost us so heavily, or universal military training.

To us it seems clear that a program of universal military training is the one democratic way in which to achieve that military strength which we must maintain for the foreseeable future. We believe a judicial study of the alternatives will lead the majority of the American people to the same conclusion.

'Future Security'

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind Dem.)

It would be suicidal to contend that ratification of the United Nations security pact and possession of the secret of the atomic bomb make future military preparedness unnecessary. The world security organization will be effective only if we have immediate force available to back it up.

Certainly there can be no argument that the inconveniences and restrictions imposed by compulsory universal military training would be trivial compared with the consequences of another war and would be a small price to pay in return for the blessings of future securit